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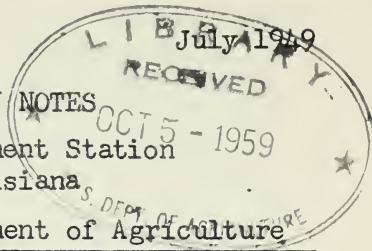


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SOUTHERN FORESTRY NOTES

Southern Forest Experiment Station
New Orleans, Louisiana

Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture



TICK REPELLENT

Impregnation of clothing with N-n-butylacetanilide gave consistently good protection against heavy infestations of the lone star tick (Amblyomma americanum) in tests made by the U. S. Public Health Service in June 1947 at Camp Bullis, Texas. Measurements ended after the treated garments had been worn 10 days, but the chemical, which was furnished by the Dow Chemical Company of Midland, Michigan, would apparently have been effective for some time longer.

The clothing was worn about 8 hours per day. The repellents under test were evaluated by comparing the numbers of ticks on treated uniforms with those on untreated uniforms. Impregnating a regulation Army fatigue uniform with one ounce of butylacetanilide gave 90% repellency during 10 days of wear, while a 2-ounce impregnation gave 96% repellency. Protection against tick nymphs was greater than against adults--96% and 98% for the two strengths.

Benzyl cyclohexanol ran second in all tests but lost effectiveness after the fifth day. The usefulness of phenyl cyclohexanol was greatly reduced after the third day. Some other chemicals were of some use but performed erratically and gave insufficient protection.

These findings are from an account by James M. Brennan of the U. S. Public Health Service in Public Health Reports for March 12, 1948. Mr. Brennan reports that butylacetanilide does not stain fabrics and has no undesirable odor. No data are available on its toxicity, but related compounds have been pronounced safe from the

standpoint of irritation to the skin. No objectionable reaction was found among the 29 persons who wore impregnated clothing. Mr. Brennan suggests that aqueous emulsions--as a 5% emulsion of butylacetanilide in a 2% water solution of laundry soap--would be an effective way of impregnating clothing.

No controlled tests were made on chiggers, but incidental observations suggested that butylacetanilide should afford complete protection from the two common species.--Clement Mesavage.

1948 PULPWOOD PRODUCTION

Pulpwood production in Southern Station territory in 1948 was 5,025,968 cords, 14% more than in 1947. Pine made up 90% of the wood, hardwood 10%.

State	Pine	Hardwood	Total
<u>Standard cords, bark included</u>			
<u>Southern Station territory:</u>			
Alabama	932,244	49,691	981,935
Arkansas	566,961	49,765	616,726
Louisiana	910,703	43,120	953,823
Mississippi	1,226,570	207,321	1,433,891
Oklahoma	34,242	77	34,319
Tennessee	67,655	113,996	181,651
Texas	784,715	38,908	823,623
Total	4,523,090	502,878	5,025,968

<u>Southeastern States 1/</u>	5,565,202	767,827	6,333,029
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<u>Entire South</u>	10,088,292	1,270,705	11,358,997
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1/ Florida, Georgia, North and South Carolina, and Virginia.

Total southern pulpwood production in 1948 was 11,358,997 cords, 23% more than in 1947, and an all-time high for the region. This cut was about half of the total U. S. pulpwood harvest in 1948. The South also leads the nation in pulpmill capacity. The 55 mills now operating can turn out over 18,000

tons of pulp daily, or about as much as all other regions of the country together. Five of these mills began operation in 1948.--A. L. Tofte.

WHAT KIND OF CUTTING IN MISSISSIPPI FORESTS?

What kind of stands are cut in Mississippi? What timber is cut? What is left standing? The answers to these questions are detailed in a new report, Forest Survey Release 60, on logging operations in Mississippi for six major products--sawlogs, pulpwood, fuel wood, hewn ties, cooperage bolts, and veneer logs. Here are some of the highlights.

The average sawlog cutting in pine stands takes nearly all trees over 12 inches d.b.h. and almost three-fourths of the volume in 10- and 12-inch trees. Pulpwood cutting takes an even heavier toll--three-fourths of the pine volume in 6- and 8-inch trees is removed in the average operation. Larger trees are cut less heavily for pulpwood because they are hard to handle and owners want to save them for sawlog cuts. Cutting of pine for hewn ties and fuel wood does not appear to be as heavy as cutting for sawlogs and pulpwood, but it is likely to be repeated more frequently. Moreover, the timber which survives these operations will probably be cut later for sawlogs.

Hardwood cutting is more selective than pine cutting in regard to the proportion of stand volume removed. This holds for all products except fuel wood, which takes a greater proportion of small trees in hardwood than in pine.

However, the picture for hardwood logging is less favorable when tree grade and species selection are considered. The typical hardwood operator cutting sawlog-size trees for any product takes all the grade 1 trees and more than two-thirds of the grade 2. The merchantable trees left standing are chiefly grade 3. Such downgrading is intensified by the fact that while the average sawlog cutting removes only 50% of the hardwood growing stock, the cutting is concentrated among higher value species.--Lee M. James.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS BY STAFF MEMBERS

Connaughton, C. A. Forestry's part in Red River Basin development. Congressional Record, May 5, 1949, p. A2829.

*Duerr, Wm. A., and H. J. Vaux. Research in the economics of forestry, 1940-47. Journal of Forestry, April 1949, p. 265.

X *Hedgcock, G. C., and P. V. Siggers. A comparison of the pine-oak rusts. USDA Tech. Bulletin 978.

*James, L. M., and W. P. Hoffman. Mississippi timber stands before and after cutting. Forest Survey Release 60.

X *Lindgren, R. M., and B. Henry. ...Treatments for ...root disease and weeds in a southern pine nursery. Plant Disease Reporter, May 1949, p. 228.

Mann, W. F. Releasing loblolly and shortleaf re-production. Forest Farmer, May 1949, p. 3.

*Peevy, F. A., and R. S. Campbell. Poisoning southern upland weed trees. Journal of Forestry, June 1949, p. 443.

*Reynolds, R. R. Timber crops for southern farmers. U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. 6 pp.

X *Southern Station. Forest statistics for Mississippi. Forest Survey Release 59.

X *Tofte, A. L., and W. S. Stover. Pulpwood production in southern forest survey territory, 1948. Forest Survey Release 61.

X *Verrall, A. F. Decay protection for exterior woodwork. Southern Lumberman, June 15, 1949, p. 74.

X *Verrall, A. F., and T. C. Scheffer. Control of stain, mold, and decay in green lumber.... Proceedings, Forest Products Research Soc., May 1949.

Wilm, H. G. How long should experimental watersheds be calibrated? Transactions, American Geophysical Union, April 1949 (Vol. 30), p. 272.

In Trees, the Yearbook of Agriculture, 1949:

Lindgren, R. M., and others. Shade trees for the southeast. P. 60.

Maki, T. E. Pointers on planting. P. 85.

Wakeley, P. C., and G. W. Jones. The job of planting trees: a survey. P. 206.

Wilm, H. G. Timber cutting and water yields. P. 593.

* Copies are available at the Southern Station.